

THE TRI-WEEKLY YEOMAN.

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T E R M S .

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THURSDAY..... OCTOBER 7, 1858.

The officers of the State government to be elected in August, 1859, are a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Auditor, Treasurer, Register, President of the Board of Internal Improvement and Superintendent of Public Instruction. Of these, the Governor, Auditor, Treasurer, and Register, are required to reside and keep their offices at the seat of government. No specified point of residence is required for the others, except that the Superintendent of Public Instruction is required to reside and keep his office within sixty miles of the Capital. All of the State officers, however, except the Lieutenant Governor, ought to keep their offices at Frankfort, for many very obvious reasons. The Superintendent of Public Instruction, with whom the citizens of not only every county in the State, but every precinct and every school district, have business annually, now resides in Lexington, and the consequence is, that although he draws the salary, the Auditor really does most of his work. The Auditor has to superintend the printing and sending out of all his school blanks and reports, and have a hand in almost all the duties enjoined upon him by law. About the same thing happens in regard to the President of the Board of Internal Improvement, who now resides away off in Cumberland county. His duties are mostly performed by the Auditor. It is the especial duty of the Attorney General to give his opinion and advice in writing to the other State officers on all questions concerning the discharge of their official duties; yet the law permits him, we believe, to keep his office in any part of the State. The inconvenience of such an arrangement, supposing his residence elsewhere than at the Capital, is palpable. His other duties are to represent the Commonwealth, in all cases in which she is interested, in the Franklin Circuit Court, the Court of Appeals and Federal Court, each held in Frankfort. It is clear that, to perform these duties conveniently for himself, he ought to reside here.

Sheriffs, members of the Legislature, and all others having business with the Governor and Auditor, or in the Appellate Court, have to come to Frankfort to transact it, and the convenience of being able to meet all the State officers at the same time must be so evident to every one as to save us the trouble of any further attempt to illustrate the fact. We will only add, that the residence of the present President of the Board of Internal Improvement is most singularly inconvenient for the discharge of any of his official duties remote as it is from that of the balance of the Board of Improvement, and from all the public works of which he has superintendence.

We would not have it understood, from the purport of the above, that we are covertly arguing the selection of all these officers from Frankfort. Far from it. We claim nothing for Frankfort or Franklin county; and, personally, we earnestly desire that the Democratic Convention should make the very best selection their ranks afford for the nomination for these offices from all parts of the State, giving something to each locality when the public interests and the interests of the party can be enhanced by it. We are first for securing the services of the most competent men; and where this is in the least compatible with an equal division of spoils, we are for such a division. But, at the same time, and in connection with our arguments above, we throw out the suggestion to the party that it might be advisable to nominate such as will agree to take up their residence in Frankfort. It is clear that it will be more convenient for all who have business with these officers to find them in Frankfort. It will be better enable them to give every attention personally to the discharge of their respective duties, and their residence here with the others will allow all portions of the State a fair representation at the Capital, and give tone and strength to the new State government which is to be inaugurated by the triumphant Democracy. In taking the government exclusively into their own hands, the party should be guarded and watchful at all points, and should launch the ship as carefully as ever a costly boat was slid from the stocks into the water.

George T. Wood, Esq., of Hart county, was in Frankfort yesterday. His name has been mentioned in connection with the Democratic nomination for Governor, and many of his friends in this section of the State have solicited him to come before the Convention for the nomination for Auditor. Mr. Wood would fill either station with credit to himself and his friends; but he does not seem to be an office-seeker, and we did not understand that he desired a nomination for either post. In fact, we think he does not.

HON. BERNARD MAGOFFIN.—We copy the following from the Louisville Democrat of yesterday, and bear willing testimony to all it says in favor of our distinguished fellow-townsmen, and his claims upon the Kentucky Democracy. His service in the ranks of the party has been life-long, constant and devoted; and no man of equal qualifications for the position of Governor, has great claims upon the gratitude of his party.

Harrodsburg Transcript.

See the article alluded to copied from the Democrat in another column of our (weekly) paper.

McChesney, of the Age, says of one of our late articles that it can be summed up in the geometrician's definition of a line—"true, but the subject should be considered. We have seen boys hold down a fly and keep it buzzing by the merest thread."

Col. J. W. South, keeper elect of the penitentiary, has been in Frankfort for several days past, and will remain here for the balance of the week. We understand that he has been making preparations to enter upon the discharge of his duties on the first of March next. From the hard and unjust terms imposed upon him by the last Legislature, it was thought by many of his friends here that he would not accept the contract for the lease of the prison, and we do not think he will now, unless he has reason to believe that the next Legislature will do him justice by changing the terms of his contract in a way that will allow him to fulfill his official duties and treat the convicts with humanity, without ruining himself in a pecuniary point of view. We have never known a meaner piece of legislation than that by which the responsible and important office of keeper of the State Prison was rendered worthless to Col. South, in order to gratify the Hunker propensities of his Know-Nothing predecessor, who had been permitted to hold the office on his own terms while his party was in power. We think there is a moral obligation resting upon our party, so soon as it obtains the control in both branches of the Legislature, to place South on an equality with his predecessor, or at least to fix the terms of his contract at a figure nearer the bounds of reason and justice. We have reason to know that he is required to pay too much; and we do not believe there is a true Democrat in the State, who, when the fact is clearly demonstrated, will raise his voice against the change.

Years ago Col. South was a resident of this place, and that, together with his frequent visits and dealings as a coal and lumber merchant with Frankfort, has rendered him familiar with nearly every citizen of the town. He has always been popular here, and there is no man in the State whose residence at the Capital would prove more acceptable to the Democracy of Franklin.

Important from Japan.

The Paris Pays publishes intelligence from Japan to the 10th of July, according to which the authorities were doing all in their power for the faithful execution of the terms of the treaties. An imperial decree authorized the erection of commercial exchanges at Simoda, Nagasaki and Hakodadi, and appointed a number of merchandise brokers to facilitate commercial intercourse with the various nations included in the treaties.

It will be recollected that the Americans presented a railroad and a telegraph to the Emperor. The latter has been put up by a Japanese engineer, and is in successful operation. It is five leagues in length. The Emperor is so well pleased with the invention that he has ordered telegraphic communication to be established between Jeddo and the provinces of Gokinah, Tokaido, Fekuro-Kudu, Sangodo, and Saikaido. An American house established at Simoda has offered to furnish the requisite materials.

The most important act of the reigning Emperor is the revocation of the edict against the Christians issued by the Emperor Daia-Fusani in 1614. In future, foreign agents accredited at Japanese ports will be privileged to bring with them one or more Christian preachers, for their own and their country's benefit.

THE ECLECTIC MAGAZINE OF FOREIGN LITERATURE. W. H. BIDWELL, Editor and Proprietor. October, 1858.

This monthly, as its title indicates, is made up of choice selections from all the foreign periodicals of note. It is edited with taste and judgment. It is the most interesting and valuable of all our periodical exchanges. The ECLECTIC is issued on the first of every month. Each number has 144 large octavo pages, on fine paper, neatly stitched in green covers—Twelve numbers, three volumes, with titles and indexes. Twelve or more embellishments and nearly 1800 pages in a year. Price, \$5.

The number before us is embellished with a beautifully executed engraving of the most celebrated of American authors—Washington Irving. We give its table of contents:

The Progress and Spirit of Physical Science; Telegraph Cable Laying in the Mediterranean; Recent Astronomy and the Nebular Hypothesis;

A Lady in Spitzbergen; The Atomic Theory—Essays Scientific and Literary;

The Celts and the Germans; Madame de Montmorency;

The Improvisatrice; Leoline; or the Object of Guardian Angels; White's Eighteen Centuries; Chateaubriand and his Times;

Coming out of Exile; The Marvellous Identification; Washington Irving.

Summary—Second Race—Match for \$50 each—mile heats. Feather weights:

Samuel Ewalt's b. g. 2 years old by imp. Hooton, dam by Boston. 1

Joseph Shawan's b. f. 2 years old by imp. Hooton, dam by Eclipse. 1

J. L. Bradley's c. b. 2 years old by imp. Glencoe, dam by Lewis. 5 5

Same day—Second Race—Match for \$50 each—mile heats. Feather weights:

McGrat's Woods, b. c. Capt. Beard, 3 years old, by imp. Yorkshire, dam by imp. Glencoe. 1 1

V. M. Flournoy's c. b. by imp. Glencoe, dam Lux. (dam of Bob Johnson) by Wagner. 4 2

A. Keene, Richard, ch. f. (sister to Blanche) by Glencoe, dam by imp. Tangent, by Wagner. 2 0

R. A. Alexander's b. f. (sister to Vandal) by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Trandy. 3 0

J. L. Bradley's c. b. 2 years old by imp. Glencoe, dam by Lewis. 5 5

Same day—Second Race—Match for \$50 each—mile heats. Feather weights:

Samuel Ewalt's b. g. 2 years old by imp. Hooton, dam by Boston. 1

John M. Clay's b. b. Waterloo, 4 years old, by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Glencoe. 1 1

A. Keene, Richard, b. f. 3 years old by imp. Sovereign, dam sister to Prior. 2 2

James McCoy's ch. b. Birdcatcher, 4 years old, by imp. Oliver, dam by Eclipse. 3 3

Same day—Second Race—Match for \$50 each—mile heats. Feather weights:

Thomas W. Doss, b. ch. 2 years old by imp. Glencoe, dam by imp. Glencoe. 1 1

B. H. Dickinson, b. ch. 2 years old by imp. Glencoe. 2 2

Parse \$50, two-mile heats:

P. G. Bu-h. ch. 1 Parachute. 1 1

J. Campbell, ch. m. Laura Spellman. 4 2

M. Kerwin, b. g. M. D. 3 3

W. H. Gibbons, b. ch. Goldfinch. 2 4

Time—3:45—3:55. 3 3

Parse \$100, four-mile heats:

J. Campbell, ch. m. Lizzie McDonald. 1 1

R. H. Dickinson, ch. h. Gov. Wickliffe. 2 2

Time—7:50 8:00. 2 2

There were four heats, the time being 3:16,

3:17, 3:12, and 3:16—excellent for the condition of the course.

NEW YORK RACES.—The following is the result of the three races on Friday over the Fashion Course, L. L.:

Match \$100; two-mile heats:

Thomas W. Doss, b. ch. 2 years old by imp. Glencoe. 1 1

B. H. Dickinson, b. ch. 2 years old by imp. Glencoe. 2 2

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LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE CINCINNATI ENQUIRER.—This

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John C. H. Smith, and is published every

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[From the Evansville Enquirer.]

The Present Administration

Is the theme of two-thirds of all the political discussions of the day. And yet, is it any more so than any previous Administration has been? There were those who, when Washington sat in the executive chair, accused him of extravagance, impolicy, and wrong. All the Presidents, from that day to this, have, each in their turn, been assailed by the shafts of political opposition; and a remarkable fact in this connection, is, that the best men were those who, at times, received the bitterest share of abuse. Washington, perhaps, had, as one of the best men, less of the outright abuse of party rancor than his illustrious successors; but this fact is easily explained. He was the first President; the government was new; it had just been formed out of kingly oppression, and the blood and thunder of the revolution, and in contrast to foreign oppression and the smoke of battle field, it was as a calm after a storm, like the sunshine and the rainbow after the tempest, and men quietly settled down under this altered political sky, and had no tongue to murmur at a change they themselves had brought. They were not the same parties and factions then as now; it was before the confusion of the political tongue. The tower which Americans had essayed to build to heaven had not yet threatened the invasion of other nations. But Presidents are not Kings; and in succeeding years, when a veneration for the President, who had been looked upon as his country's guardian, had lost its freshness, and candidates had to be chosen from aspirants in the common ranks, familiarity—that latent germ which "breeds contempt"—that familiarity with ruling powers which grows out of the latitude allowed to public opinion by a republican government, caused the characters of those in high places to be discussed with the same freedom as those of the humblest members of popular sovereignty. Then it was that aspirants for office began leaders, and leaders began parties, and parties began demagogues, and demagogues began to revile the President and teach men to do likewise. Those who acts betokened the greatest wisdom and boldness received the most opposition—a persecution proportionate to the prominence of the object. Thus Adams, Jefferson, Jackson, and so on down to the present day, the President of the United States has had his political foes. It is a peculiar prerogative of our form of government, that freedom of speech is not limited to unofficial men. Another circumstance, arising from the ascendancy which men's passions gain over their reason, at the time of excitement, is, that men of no party seldom get their just deserts till men's passions have been allayed by the removal of the exciting cause—which often does not happen until after the death of the persecuted victim. And is there any one of the Presidents who have ever lived, whose memory the great American heart is now willing to enshroud in infamy? Not one. We revere the memory of those great statesmen and heroes, whom in the past we thought fit to enthrone with the safety, the dignity, and the prosperity of our glorious Union. And so it will ever be. There is not an accusation which has ever been brought against Mr. Buchanan's Administration, that has not its origin in the rancor of party prejudice. There is not a ground of abuse, or even serious blame of the present executive, that is not built upon the passions of the moment, and uttered in the thoughtless, insincere spirit of party rivalry and political whim. Mr. Buchanan was elected at a time when it was a peculiarly delicate position to assume the duties of his office. The country was shaken with excitement from one end to the other; faction kindled the fire of internal strife, the red blood of battle stained our borders, and disunion threatened to sever the bonds of our confederacy and scatter wide the fragments of our federal constitution; and as usual, it had all been laid on the shoulders of the President—Pierce had "ruined the country," and Mr. Buchanan was expected to restore its prosperity. In the midst of these embarrassments he took the reins of government and drove the thirty-one courses with a steady hand. But murmurs soon arose from the discontented opposition, who are never content only when there is cause for discontent, and instead of lightening the burden of the Administration, obstacles were thrown in the way. But Mr. Buchanan has outlived it all; the constitution has outlived it, and the country is safe amid peace and prosperity. But have the murmurs ceased? No, nor will they; nor would they, though the President possessed the wisdom of Solomon and the purity of the saints. Mr. Buchanan's Administration has been signalized by a series of events and successes which have reflected honor on himself and on the nation in the eyes of the world. The spirit of filibustering has been crushed; the Mormons have been subdued without the spilling of a drop of blood; the government and the country engineered through a financial panic that seemed about to stop the wheels of trade, and stagnate all business; religion and the churches have flourished; the amity of our foreign relations preserved; the Atlantic telegraph, the wonder of the world, has been laid, and Kansas—that seething-pot whence the hydra-headed opposition, with bloody incantations, have evoked all the ruin they wished might befall this country—has been peacefully, legally, and wisely settled. Other nations look on and note all our prosperity, and admire the statesmanship and wisdom of our executive head; but here at home, from the throats of unpatriotic and ungrateful dogs, the murmurs still go up. For shame! Such traitorous dishonesty is the offshoot of political trickery. How can men who have a love of truth, and a love of country at heart, support such a faction of miserable tricksters? Base is that man, and party, who would thus withhold his aid from the good of his country, and at the same time cry down and defame the rulers of the government—the pillars of this happy land. How many times has the country been "ruined," and all the wrongs of the land heaped upon the President of the United States? And how soon will the load be taken off from Mr. Buchanan and laid upon the shoulders of his successor. Future history, taking no note of the howls of these Black Republican malcontents, will record the Administration of James Buchanan on its brightest page.

DEFALCATION.—It has lately been ascertained that the cashier of a certain branch of the Union Bank had improperly appropriated \$50,000 of the funds of said bank. The matter, we learn, has been satisfactorily arranged, the private property of the erring cashier being secured to the bank as indemnity against loss.—*Nashville Gazette.*

THE YELLOW FEVER SOUTH.—By private dispatches from New Orleans yesterday, we learn that there is no abatement of the epidemic in that city, and the unacquainted are advised to stay away awhile longer. Business was extremely dull, with an increase of the fever at Vicksburg and other points along the river.—*Louisville Courier.*

Later from Utah.

The Salt Lake mail arrived in this city in the afternoon of Saturday, the 25th, in charge of Mr. George W. Constable. The mail left Great Salt Lake City on the 4th of September. All was quiet in the city, with the exception of a few fistfights and knock-downs between the Saints and Gentiles.

Gen. Johnston was building a fort and erecting buildings in Cedar Valley, preparatory for winter quarters. A few of his men were still deserting him.

The heat was very oppressive when the mail party left Salt Lake, but they were soon to experience very sudden changes. On the evening of the 7th inst., three days out from the city, near the Tar Spring, between Big Mountain and Fort Bridger, snow commenced falling which continued on through the night, until it fell to the depth of three inches. It all disappeared, however, the next day; but on the 10th inst. the ground was frozen hard enough to bear up the hawks, and ice was seen at least half an inch thick.

In the South Pass, on the 11th inst., another terrific snow storm blew up, which continued on through the day and night, until it fell to the depth of ten or twelve inches. The suffering among the men and teams was great. A number of oxen belonging to the train gave out and froze to death. The Sweetwater Mountains were perfectly white with snow.

Coming in, small bodies of Indians were seen all along the route, begging and stealing as usual, but otherwise peaceable. Large herds of buffalo were seen near Plum Creek. The herds numbered six or eight thousand. One ox train was met which had lost about eighty head of cattle on account of the buffalo. Going out, near the same place, Mr. Constable says his party had to stand guard one dark, stormy night, and keep up a constant firing of pistols, guns, muskets, etc., in order to keep the buffalo from running pell-mell over them. He says the whole face of the country was perfectly black with them.—*St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal.*

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LAW & PERSONS SAVED.—QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The Norwegian ship Catarina, arrived here yesterday with sixteen passengers and six of the crew of the burned steamer Austria. One passenger is a German, journeyed years old. The names will be telegraphed soon.

Another Homicide in Mercer—Acquittal by the Examining Court.

On Thursday of last week, at the Fair grounds near Salina, in this county, Absalom Jenkins was shot and instantly killed by Robert McFee, Jr., in a crowd of some five or six thousand persons. The examining trial was commenced on Saturday morning, but the parties not being in readiness, was continued until the following Wednesday, the whole of which day, with a part of Thursday, was occupied in the examination of witnesses.

The Court was composed originally of Judge Chin, of the County Court, and J. J. Driskell, Esq., Justice of the Peace; but the case was tried by Judge Chin alone.

The testimony introduced in behalf of the Commonwealth, served to establish the following facts: that the defendant and the deceased had both been upon the ground for several hours before the occurrence of the homicide, there being no probability, however, that any words had passed between them, although they had passed each other repeatedly, and each was evidently aware of the other's presence; that at the time the killing occurred, the deceased was in friendly conversation with S. S. McFatigue and Ben. M. Kirby, in relation to a matter of business, evidently unconscious of the close proximity of the defendant; that the latter approached the deceased from behind, and placing a pistol close to the back of his head, fired and killed him instantly.

The defense relied mainly upon proof that threats of personal violence had been uttered by the deceased against the defendant, and introduced a large number of witnesses to sustain this fact, and also to show that the manner of the deceased on the day of the homicide, while passing the defendant on the fair grounds, was such as to induce the belief that he was anxious to bring on a personal collision.

It will be recollect that some months since an affray occurred at Duncansville, in this county, between several members of the McFee family, on the one part (including the defendant) and the deceased on the other, resulting in the death of Wm. McFee. The deceased was severely beaten on that occasion with stones and other missiles, and was left on the ground in a state of unconsciousness. He survived, however, and was subsequently arrested and held to bail for his appearance at the ensuing term of the Mercer Circuit Court, to answer the charge of having killed Wm. McFee. Since the unfortunate death of that lamented young man no collision has occurred, so far as we have been able to learn, between Absalom Jenkins and any member of the McFee family, until the killing of Jenkins.

The counsel for the defense contended, however, that the threats uttered by the deceased after the affray at Duncansville, were such as to justify the defendant in killing him to save his own life.

It is the desire of the Administration that Gov. Denver shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

CHATHAM, C. W.—Great excitement has been created here in consequence of legal proceedings being undertaken against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and taking forcibly therefrom a servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter of St. Louis. Ten or twelve negroes were bound over for trial at the next Assizes. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.—QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The following is the account of their rescue, given by the passengers that arrived in the bark Catarina:

The pump connection with the fire engine was not in working order; some attempt was made to render it available, but the flames were too rapid and rendered them futile. Near the forecastle, ropes were made fast to the chains outside, and to these numbers clung; but as the flames progressed the ropes were burned off. Those thus supported found a watery grave. On the bowsprit the passengers laid out, piled one on top of another, sometimes four deep. Finally, they were driven from this last resource until only one man remained seated at the extreme end. Eighteen persons got hold of the chain beneath the bowsprit and stay, and clung there till 4 o'clock in the morning. A seaman clambered from thence to the bowsprit, when those clinging to the stay passed their wet clothing to him, and the fire was subdued so as to render the bowsprit comparatively safe. They remained there till picked off by the boats of the Catarina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Marshal Rynders has returned from New Bedford with Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed 900 slaves near Cardenas. The Haidee was the vessel lately scuttled off Montauk, the Portuguese crew landing at that point and proceeding to New London. The Haidee belongs to this port; Macomber belongs to New Bedford.

The bank statement, issued to-day, shows the following results. Decrease in loans, \$459,000; decrease in specie, \$92,000; increase in circulation, \$4,000; increase in deposits, \$2,472,000.

The steamer Fulton and Harriet Lane will leave Norfolk to-morrow on the Paraguay expedition.

Seretary Thompson has gone to Philadelphia on business, to remain several days.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—ST. LOUIS Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Independence, per U. S. Express Co., to Booneville, says that the Santa Fe mail arrived on the 20th inst., with dates to the 13th ult.

M. Craig Hay, the contractor of Fort Massachusetts, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians.

Considerable political excitement exists at Santa Fe, between the regular Democratic nominations and what the Gazette calls the Bob-Tail Democracy.

The Apache Indians are still troublesome about Fort Buchanan. They stole a lot of government stock. No news from Fort Defiance.

It was supposed that the Navajo Indians had been abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The steamship General Rush has arrived with dates to the 25th ult. The yellow fever is raging at Matamoras and Brownsville. Vidaurre was near Potosi on the 13th. Meramon declines fighting. The Liberalists are forming an army at Vera Cruz.

KEY WEST.—British brig Esperanza found drifting in the Gulf. Captain dead, crew sick; was taken to Apalachicola.

Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 68; during the week, 380.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Indian bureau, to-day, received a letter from Dr. Forney confirming the report of the Indians robbing the mail when 250 miles from the Salt Lake City. He

says an attempt was made to kill the conductor, driver, and guard. The Indians on the Humboldt river have been committing depredations for ten years, and this is the first outbreak of the season.

General Johnston, at the request of Governor Cummings, sent a military force of 150 men for the protection of the mails and of the travelers. Bennington, Conn., Oct. 4.—The city election took place to-day, and the entire Republican ticket was elected. Mr. Booth, the Republican candidate for Mayor, received 31 majority over Calhoun, Dem.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 4.—No change has yet occurred in the electrical manifestations from Valentine. I am trying a new system of working, and will telegraph the results. (Signed.) DE SANTY.

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CHARLESTON, Oct. 4.—The health officer reports 64 deaths from fever during the last week, including Saturday.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 4.—The interments of yesterday were 6, including 3 from fever.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—The steamship Cahaba has arrived, with Havana dates to the 29th ult. The papers state that an American ship had landed a cargo of slaves near Cardenas. She is represented to have left the African coast with upwards of 900, of whom nearly 250 died, during the passage, of starvation. A Spanish official has been sent to Cardenas to investigate the matter.

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The testimony introduced in behalf of the Commonwealth, served to establish the following facts: that the defendant and the deceased had both been upon the ground for several hours before the occurrence of the homicide, there being no probability, however, that any words had passed between them, although they had passed each other repeatedly, and each was evidently aware of the other's presence; that at the time the killing occurred, the deceased was in friendly conversation with S. S. McFatigue and Ben. M. Kirby, in relation to a matter of business, evidently unconscious of the close proximity of the defendant; that the latter approached the deceased from behind, and placing a pistol close to the back of his head, fired and killed him instantly.

The defense relied mainly upon proof that threats of personal violence had been uttered by the deceased against the defendant, and introduced a large number of witnesses to sustain this fact, and also to show that the manner of the deceased on the day of the homicide, while passing the defendant on the fair grounds, was such as to induce the belief that he was anxious to bring on a personal collision.

It will be recollect that some months since an affray occurred at Duncansville, in this county, between several members of the McFee family, on the one part (including the defendant) and the deceased on the other, resulting in the death of Wm. McFee. The deceased was severely beaten on that occasion with stones and other missiles, and was left on the ground in a state of unconsciousness. He survived, however, and was subsequently arrested and held to bail for his appearance at the ensuing term of the Mercer Circuit Court, to answer the charge of having killed Wm. McFee. Since the unfortunate death of that lamented young man no collision has occurred, so far as we have been able to learn, between Absalom Jenkins and any member of the McFee family, until the killing of Jenkins.

The counsel for the defense contended, however, that the threats uttered by the deceased after the affray at Duncansville, were such as to justify the defendant in killing him to save his own life.

It is the desire of the Administration that Gov. Denver shall recall his resignation of the Governorship of Kansas, and of this fact he has been advised.

CHATHAM, C. W.—Great excitement has been created here in consequence of legal proceedings being undertaken against a body of negroes for surrounding a train of cars on the Great Western Railway, and taking forcibly therefrom a servant belonging to Mr. Merlin, a planter of St. Louis. Ten or twelve negroes were bound over for trial at the next Assizes. The negro was taken against his own urgent entreaties.

BURNING OF THE AUSTRIA.—QUEBEC, Oct. 4.—The following is the account of their rescue, given by the passengers that arrived in the bark Catarina:

The pump connection with the fire engine was not in working order; some attempt was made to render it available, but the flames were too rapid and rendered them futile. Near the forecastle, ropes were made fast to the chains outside, and to these numbers clung; but as the flames progressed the ropes were burned off. Those thus supported found a watery grave. On the bowsprit the passengers laid out, piled one on top of another, sometimes four deep. Finally, they were driven from this last resource until only one man remained seated at the extreme end. Eighteen persons got hold of the chain beneath the bowsprit and stay, and clung there till 4 o'clock in the morning. A seaman clambered from thence to the bowsprit, when those clinging to the stay passed their wet clothing to him, and the fire was subdued so as to render the bowsprit comparatively safe. They remained there till picked off by the boats of the Catarina.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—Marshal Rynders has returned from New Bedford with Macomber, the mate, and four of the crew of the brig Haidee, which recently landed 900 slaves near Cardenas. The Haidee was the vessel lately scuttled off Montauk, the Portuguese crew landing at that point and proceeding to New London. The Haidee belongs to this port; Macomber belongs to New Bedford.

The bank statement, issued to-day, shows the following results. Decrease in loans, \$459,000; decrease in specie, \$92,000; increase in circulation, \$4,000; increase in deposits, \$2,472,000.

The steamer Fulton and Harriet Lane will leave Norfolk to-morrow on the Paraguay expedition.

Seretary Thompson has gone to Philadelphia on business, to remain several days.

LATER FROM THE PLAINS.—ST. LOUIS Oct. 4.—A dispatch from Independence, per U. S. Express Co., to Booneville, says that the Santa Fe mail arrived on the 20th inst., with dates to the 13th ult.

M. Craig Hay, the contractor of Fort Massachusetts, is supposed to have been murdered by the Indians.

Considerable political excitement exists at Santa Fe, between the regular Democratic nominations and what the Gazette calls the Bob-Tail Democracy.

The Apache Indians are still troublesome about Fort Buchanan. They stole a lot of government stock. No news from Fort Defiance.

It was supposed that the Navajo Indians had been abandoned.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 4.—The steamship General Rush has arrived with dates to the 25th ult. The yellow fever is raging at Matamoras and Brownsville. Vidaurre was near Potosi on the 13th. Meramon declines fighting. The Liberalists are forming an army at Vera Cruz.

KEY WEST.—British brig Esperanza found drifting in the Gulf. Captain dead, crew sick; was taken to Apalachicola.

Deaths from yellow fever yesterday, 68; during the week, 380.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The Indian bureau, to-day, received a letter from Dr. Forney confirming the report of the Indians robbing the mail when 250 miles from the Salt Lake City. He

[From the Mobile Daily Register.]

RATIONAL VIEW OF THE ILLINOIS CONTEST.

The argument of those Southern Democrats who sympathize with Douglas in his struggles in Illinois, as also of those anti-Democrats of this section who, of course, favor him as a mischievous foe to the Democratic administration and party, is, that opposition to Douglas is synonymous with support of his Black Republican competitor. This is an assumption egregiously disingenuous and sophistical. The argument, if a sound one, would impose upon the Democratic party the obligation of standing aloof from every political contest where two parties, both hostile to its principles and policy, should be in the field, or of choosing between them, on the principle of the least of two evils.

NEW TREATMENT

BUFFALO MEDICAL DISPENSARY!

ESTABLISHED FOR THE CURE OF

DYSPEPSIA, GENERAL DEBILITY,

FEVER AND AGUE, ASTHMA, INCIPI-

ENT CONSUMPTION,

INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH & OLD AGE.

NO MERCURY USED.

DR. AMOS & SON,

CORNER OF MAIN & QUAY STS. BUFFALO NEW YORK

THE E are the only Physicians in the State who pre-mem-
bers of the Royal College of Surgeons, London.

May be consulted from 8 o'clock in the morning until

9 at night, in every state and symptom of disease.

The treatment they adopt is the result of upwards

of years extensive and successful practice in Europe

and America.

A MOST SCIENTIFIC INVENTION.

An instrument for the cure of genital Debility, or

Nocturnal Emissions more properly known as Seminal Weakness, can be successfully cured in from

two to three days by the use of this instrument

when used conjunctly with medicines.

YOUNG MEN TAKE NOTICE.

Dr. AMOS & SON take pleasure in announcing

that they have invented a most important instrument

for the cure of the diseases. It has been declared

to a tea of the physicians in America, in

Philadelphia, New York, it has been declared

the only useful instrument ever yet invented for

the cure of Seminal Weakness or any disease of the gen-
ital organs, caused by the neglect of a doctor.

DR. AMOS & SON, upon the success of the

merits to the merits of their instruments, pledge

themselves that in any instance where it may prove

unsatisfactory after a fair trial, the money will be re-
funded by returning the instrument in good order.

Persons who are anxious to observe

the use of this instrument, are to observe

that it is to be used with the accompanying directions, se-
curely packed, sent by mail or express, is ten dol-
lars.

NEW REMEDIES—QUICK CURES.

A Cure Warranted.

Dr. AMOS & SON have for a long series of years

been engaged in an extensive practice in the treat-
ment of all diseases, and are the only

legitimate physicians who now advertise to

cure certain complaints, or from whom genuine

European remedies can be obtained.

Persons in any part of the world may be successful

by treating, for a correct detail of their

case, with a physician, Medicines, etc., which

will be returned with the utmost dispatch, and sec-
ure from observation.

Address, DR. AMOS & SON,

102-3 Cor. Main & Quay streets, Buffalo, N. Y.

MAGNOLIA HOUSE,

Madison St., bet. Pike & Seventh,

COVINGTON, KY.

J. B. WASSON, Proprietor.

THE subscriber, late proprietor of the FRANKFORT

HORN, respectfully informs the public that he

has taken the MAGNOLIA HOUSE, Covington, and having thorough

Renovated and Refurnished it.

Is prepared to entertain his friends. His experience

in catering for the public taste, warrants him in saying

he will give entire satisfaction to all who patronize him.

The magnificence will be supplied with the best

market fare, and the BAR with the prettiest liquors.

The Proprietor takes pleasure in announcing

that Mr. J. J. HAMPTON, well known for his courtoisies

and gentlemanly bearing, has charge of the Clerk's office.

The meals to suit Passengers leaving on any of the

Trains.

The arrangements of the Magnolia House will

in all respects be under the immediate supervision of

the Proprietor, he pledges his best efforts to give entire satisfaction.

July 1, 1858—J. B. WASSON.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

DIRECTED BY A BOARD OF VISITORS

Appointed by the State, is under the superin-

tendence of

C. E. W. MORGAN,

A distinguished graduate of West Point, and a prac-

tical Engineer, aided by an

able Faculty.

The course of study is

that taught in the best Col-

leges with the addition of

a more extended course in

Mathematics, Mechanics,

Practical Engineering, etc.

Music, Poetry, and in English Literature, Histori-

cal Readings, Book-keeping and Business Forms, and

in Modern Languages.

The twenty-third semi-annual session opens the sec-
ond Monday in September, 1858. Charges \$10 per

half month, and the advanced.

Address the Superintendent, at Military Institute,

Franklin County, Kentucky, or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,

President of the Board.

July 8, 1858—tf

NOTICE!

CONFINED in jail at Smithland, Livingston coun-
ty, Ky., the following described SLAVE:

Tom, of dark copper color about six feet high,

rather hump shouldered, right leg crooked, will weigh

about 150 pounds, 27 or 28 years old, had on when ar-
rested a small black cap, a small black coat, a small
black vest, a small black waistcoat, a small black
skirt, a small black hat, a small black belt, a small
black pocket book, a small black pocket book, and an
old wool hat; says he belongs to a trader named

Pies, Coon, and was purchased from John Murphy,

of Augusta County, Va.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove

property, pay charges, etc., etc., or will be sold

according to law.

W. M. MITCHELL,

Jailer of Livingston

County, Ky.

A CARD

From DR. JAMES M. JARRETT, of the

New York Lung Infirmary.

MY connection for the past eight years with the

above Institution, as Chief Physician, and a

twelve years' course of steady devotion to the Cure

of Palmonary Consumption, and other diseases,

together with my varied and extensive medical ad-

vantage of pathologic and research—aided not a little

by a perfect system of Medical Inhalation—has en-

abled me to arrive at a decisive, direct, and suc-

cessful course of treatment for the most difficult

and dangerous diseases.

The properties of the vapors, and Air-Passage.

By Inhalation, the vapor and curative

properties of medicines are directly addressed

to the diseased organs and the integument. I do

not advise the use of Medical Inhalation of any

kind, but I consider it a useful adjunct in the proper

management of those fearful and often fatal dis-

eases, yet I find it very necessary that each patient

should have the benefit of both general and local

treatment, and a perfect local treatment.

Tom, the above named, is a

boy, 12 years old, and

weighs 100 pounds.

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has been well educated.

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